

Figures:

Fig. 1. illustrates the results of a typical NASBA reaction using two combinations of primer sets derived from the BKRF1 sequence.

5 Fig. 2. :

panels A and B shows the results of NASBA reactions for LMP-1 and LMP-2 on dilution series of EBV-positive JY cells in 50.000 EBV-negative RAMOS cells as described for EBNA1.

10 panel C shows the results of NASBA assays to determine the analytical sensitivity of EBER-1.

panel D shows the results of EBER1 NASBA with RNA isolated from a dilution series of JY cells in 50.000 RAMOS cells, indicating that about 100 JY cell equivalents can be detected.

Fig. 3A. shows the comparison of two RNA isolation methods for the isolation of the small molecular weight EBER1 RNA's.

15 Fig. 3B. shows the influence of variation in KCl -concentration as applied to the specific detection of EBV-specific BDLF2 RNA transcripts

Fig. 3C. shows the influence of addition of betain to the NASBA reaction mix as applied to the specific detection of EBV-specific BCRF1 RNA transcripts.

20 Figure 4A and 4B show the results for the detection of virus-specific RNA derived from the BARF1 and LMP2 genes respectively.

Figure 5 shows the result of in situ NASBA detection of LMP2-specific gene expression in JY cells, prepared in agarose, fixed with formalin and embedded in parafin using standard histologic procedures.

25 Figure 6 shows the results for NASBA-mediated detection of virus-specific RNA derived from the BARF1 gene, using primer combinations BARF1- 1.2 (Seq.ID 23) plus BARF1- 2.1 (Seq.ID 24), which yield a 252 bp product detectable by a BARF1-specific $\gamma^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled probe (Seq.ID 26).

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